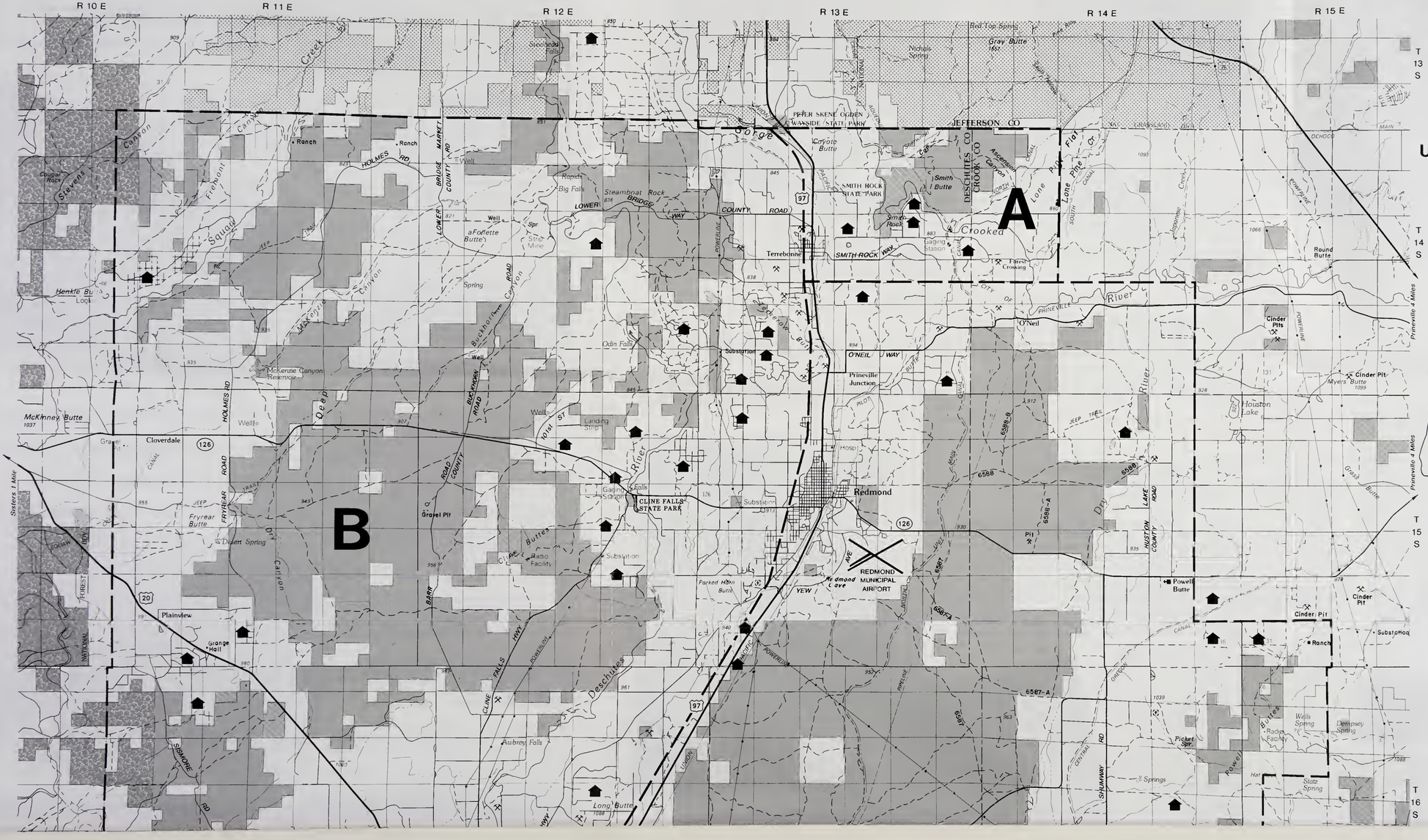
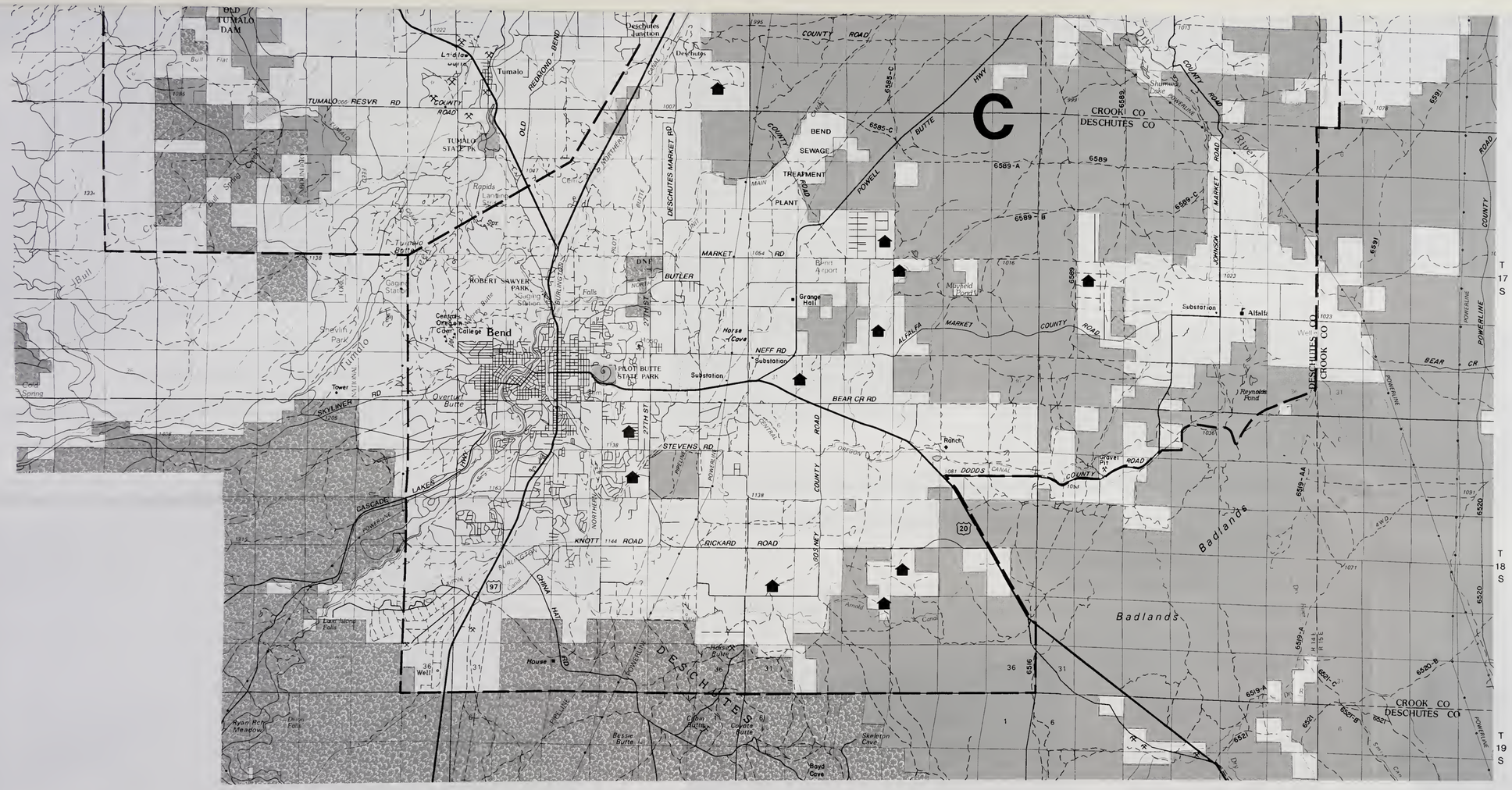

R 10 E
R 11 E
R 12 E
R 13 E
R 14 E
R 15 E
T 13 S
T 14 S
T 15 S
T 16 S
A
B
JEFFERSON CO
DESCHUTES CO
CROOK CO
SMITH ROCK STATE PARK
PETER SKENE OGDEN WAYSIDE STATE PARK
CLINE FALLS STATE PARK
REDMOND MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
Redmond
Terrebonne
Crooked
O'Neil
Prineville Junction
Cloverdale
Plainview
Powell Butte
Cinder Pit
Cinder Pits
Houston Lake
Round Butte
Smith Rock
Crooked River
Deschutes River
Squaw Creek
Lone Pine Flat
Prineville 4 Miles
Sisters 1 Mile
SMITH ROCK WAY
O'NEIL WAY
HOLMES RD
BUCKHORN ROAD
FRYREAR ROAD
BARR ROAD
HUSTON LAKE ROAD
COUNTY ROAD
LOWER BRIDGE WAY
CLINE FALLS HWY
SHUMWAY RD
SISEMORE RD
McKinney Butte
Fryrear Butte
Gray Butte
Long Butte
Aubrey Falls
Steelhead Falls
Steamboat Rock
Big Falls Rapids
Coyote Butte
Smith Butte
Forked Horn Butte
Wells Spring
Dempsey Spring
Picket Spring
State Spring
Hat Springs
Red Top Spring
Nichols Spring
Cougar Rock
Stevens Canyon
Fremont Canyon
McKenzie Canyon
Buckhorn Canyon
Ashwagunta Canyon
Lone Pine Canyon
Lone Pine Creek
Ochoco Creek
Gray Butte
Myers Butte
Radio Facility
Substation
Landing Strip
Gaging Station
Forest Crossing
Cinder Pit
Ranch
Well
Spr
Str
Mine
Hosp
Pit
Gravel Pit
Grange Hall
Substation
Radio Facility
Cinder Pit
Cinder Pit
Substation
Cinder Pit
Cinder Pit
Cinder Pit



97 US Highway

126 State Route

• • Landmark or Structure

— — — County Line

Residential Subdivision

C11-03-94

Stay Tuned: *THE NEXT STEP*

Development of Preliminary Alternatives: After analyzing all public comments that are received, the preliminary issues will be expanded or modified as needed. With the revised list of issues in hand, we will begin working on developing alternatives, or management options, for solving these issues.

If you have any ideas on how these issues can be addressed or solved, we welcome your thoughts and ideas. By working together, we can find innovative solutions to issues that will meet the needs of the community and users of public land while protecting, maintaining, and enhancing resource values.

OTHER DATES TO KNOW:

Publish Preliminary Alternatives: ***mid-1995***
Publish Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: ***end of 1995***
Publish Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement: ***mid-1996***
Publish Record of Decision/Approved (Revised) Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan: ***mid-1997***

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1995 - 689-120 / 01218 / REGION NO. 10

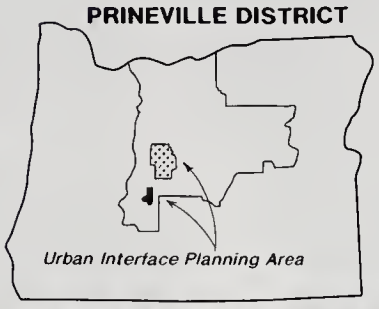
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau Of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
1995

CENTRAL OREGON
URBAN INTERFACE PLANNING AREA
LaPine Geographic Area

1 0 1 2 Miles
Scale in Miles

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT



N

R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
Bend 21 Miles
T 20 S
T 21 S
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
Wickiup Reservoir
Wickiup Butte
Wright Butte
Haner Butte
Eaton Butte
Gilchrist Butte
Maston Butte
Eagle Rock
Crater Butte
Crescent Butte
Moffit Butte
Wampus Butte
The Rock
LA PINE STATE RECREATION AREA
The Deep Slough
Deschutes River
Fall River Falls
Little Deschutes River
Paulina Prairie
Long Prairie
Crescent Creek
Little Crescent Creek
Gilchrist
Crescent
La Pine
Beal
Searles
Deschutes Wild
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST
WICKIUP DAM
STATE REC RD
PAULINA LAKE ROAD
ROSLAND ROAD
FINLEY BUTTE ROAD
MASTEN ROAD
JACK PINE LOOP
HUNTINGTON ROAD
BURLINGTON NORTHERN
POWERLINE
PIPELINE
97
31

BLM Land
US Forest Service Land
State Land
Crown Pacific Land
Other Private
Planning/Geographic Area Boundary
All Weather Road
Gravel or Well-Maintained Dirt Road
Primitive Road
US Highway
State Route
Residential Subdivision

C11-03-94

Open Houses

Open houses will be held from **4:00 to 8:00 p.m.** on:

Tuesday, March 28, 1995 at the **LaPine High School** located at **51633 Coach Road** in **LaPine**

Wednesday, March 29, 1995 at the **Obsidian Junior High School Library** located at **1335 SW Obsidian** in **Redmond**

Thursday, March 30, 1995 at the **Bend Public Works Building** located at **1375 NE Forbes Road** in **Bend**

Informal Discussions

We are interested in meeting with individuals or groups on an informal basis regarding this document before the close of the comment period which ends **May 1, 1995.** Please contact Karen Perault or Harry Hoogesteger at the District Office to schedule a time, (503) 447-8711.

Clip, Place in Envelope, and Mail

COMMENT RESPONSE CARD

(please print clearly)
Please Clip and Mail back to our office.

Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
185 E. Fourth Street
P.O. Box 550
Prineville, Oregon 97754

- ❑ YES, I would like a copy of the Urban Interface Plan at each stage of the planning process
- ❑ Please send me only the FINAL COPY of the Urban Interface Plan Amendment.
- ❑ Other (please specify): _____

Please take a few minutes to provide your input concerning the issues/guidelines discussed in this document. In addition, please write down any new issues/guidelines you may have. We are interested in your ideas for solving these issues. We look forward to hearing from you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If you wish to remain on the mailing list, please complete and return this response card. We are trying to save paper and conserve resources, so if we do not hear from you, your name will be removed from the mailing list.

Clip, Place in Envelope, and Mail

HD 243 .07 C46 1995 c.2

10880780

#37533508

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Prineville District Office
P.O. Box 550 (185 E. 4th Street)
Prineville, Oregon 97754

March 7, 1995

Dear Friend:

The recent explosion of population growth in central Oregon has prompted the Prineville District's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to take a closer look at management of public lands near the cities of Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and LaPine. The BLM will prepare a plan amendment to the 1989 Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for "urban interface" lands (see attached map). This amendment will include more detailed management strategies to help reduce resource problems and social conflicts and guide future land use decisions for the next 10-15 years. We anticipate completion of the planning process by mid-1997.

Based on public and agency input, and staff observations and discussions, a number of preliminary planning issues have been identified including commercial resource uses, healthy and diverse ecosystems, land tenure, public safety, and recreation.

We would like your feedback concerning these preliminary issues and the planning guidelines described in this document. We are particularly interested in the identification of new issues/guidelines or comments on the issues/guidelines discussed here.

Please send your comments to our Prineville Office by **May 1, 1995** and/or attend an open house from **4:00** to **8:00 p.m.** on:

Tuesday, March 28, 1995 at the **LaPine High School** located at **51633 Coach Road** in **LaPine**

Wednesday, March 29, 1995 at the **Obsidian Junior High School Library** located at **1335 SW Obsidian** in **Redmond**

Thursday, March 30, 1995 at the **Bend Public Works Building** located at **1375 NE Forbes Road** in **Bend**

Your comments will be used to develop a more detailed list of issues, resource objectives, and alternatives to guide management of the urban interface area. Once the issues, objectives, and alternatives are formalized, they will provide the basis for the draft plan amendment, scheduled for completion by the end of 1995.

If you wish to remain on the mailing list, please complete and return the attached comment response form. We are trying to save paper and conserve resources, so if we do not hear from you, your name will be removed from the mailing list.

If you have any questions about this planning process, please telephone Karen Perault or Harry Hoogesteger at the Prineville District office at (503) 447-8711.

Thanks for your interest in our public lands.

Sincerely,

James L. Hancock
District Manager

BLM LIBRARY
88067801

Central Oregon Urb
Interface Plan
Amendment

for the Brothers/LaPine
Resource Management Plan

HD
243
.07
C46
1995
C.2

d States
rtment of the Interior
u of Land Management

ville District Office
185 E. Fourth Street
P.O. Box 550
Prineville, Oregon 97754

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Prineville District Office
185 E. Fourth Street
P.O. Box 550
Prineville, Oregon 97754

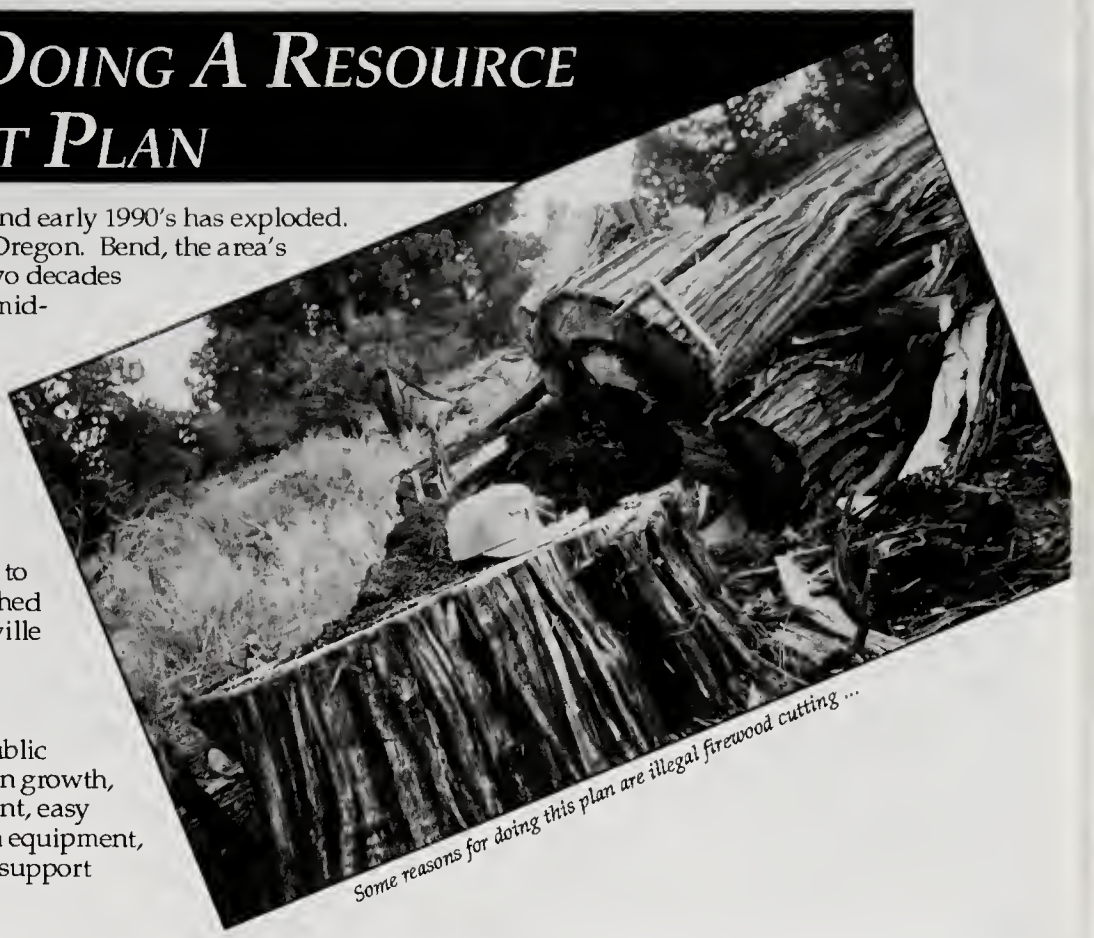
FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
Bureau of Land Management
Permit No. G-76

WHY WE ARE DOING A RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

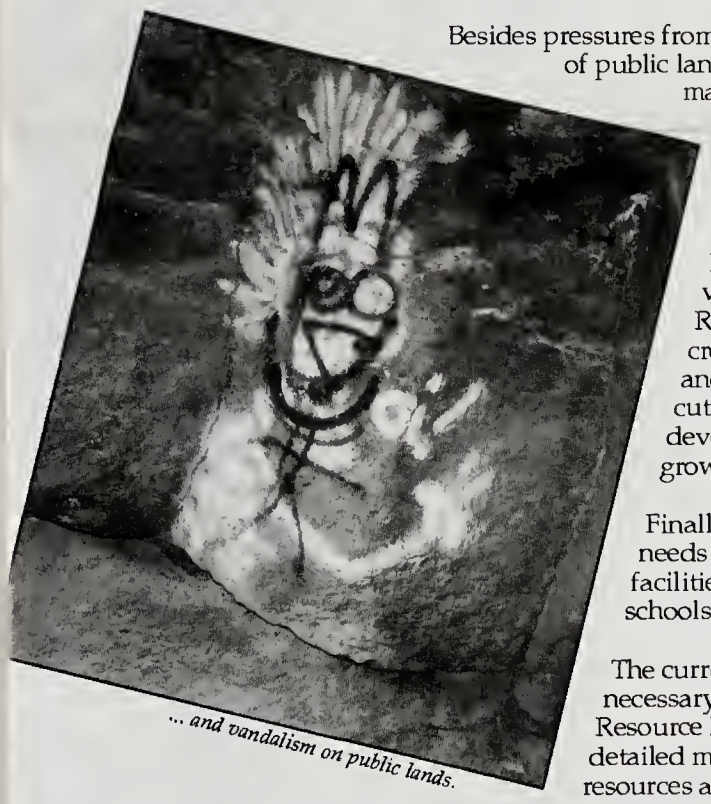
Population growth in central Oregon in the 1980's and early 1990's has exploded. Deschutes County is the fastest growing county in Oregon. Bend, the area's largest urban center, has tripled in size in the last two decades growing from a sleepy resort town of 15,000 in the mid-1970's to a regional metropolis of 45,000 in 1995. Nearby cities such as Redmond, Sisters, and LaPine have all seen similar growth, as the county bulged and swelled with new residents arriving from all over the country. It is expected that central Oregon's population will continue to grow.

More and more, this growing population is turning to public lands in the "urban interface" area (see attached map) for a variety of uses. In 1994 alone, the Prineville District BLM reported that over one million visits occurred on central Oregon public lands.

There is no indication that visitation pressure on public lands will subside. Factors such as rapid population growth, a strong desire to recreate in a "natural" environment, easy access to public land, new and improved recreation equipment, and increased leisure time and expendable income support predictions of growing use.



Some reasons for doing this plan are illegal firewood cutting ...



... and vandalism on public lands.

Besides pressures from growing use, there are other reasons for taking a hard look at the management of public lands. First, people have different opinions about how public lands should be managed. For example, those who depend on public lands to make a living, recreationists, and adjacent private landowners may all have a different vision of public land management.

Also, social conflicts, resource degradation, and violations are occurring with alarming frequency. Social conflicts are often reported between adjacent private landowners and recreationists. Users on public lands, such as off-highway vehicle enthusiasts and non-motorized recreationists are experiencing conflicts. Resource degradation and illegal activities are numerous. Problems such as creation of user-developed vehicle and motorcycle routes, dumping of garbage and hazardous waste, poaching, harassing livestock and wildlife, illegal firewood cutting, arson, vandalism, trespassing, target shooting too close to residential developments, and camping longer than allowed occur regularly. Safety is a growing concern on public lands.

Finally, requests to lease or acquire title to public lands for community expansion needs and public purposes are on the rise. Applications for the development of facilities on public lands, such as sewage wastewater treatment plants, parks, and schools, must be considered in light of other public needs.

The current demands made on public lands make planning for future land uses necessary. While the urban interface area is included in the 1989 Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), more detailed management strategies are now necessary to protect, maintain, and improve resources and reduce social conflicts. This plan will provide a decision framework for managing our public lands during the next 10-15 years and will help ensure resource objectives and social and economic needs are met based on public and agency input and involvement.

A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE PLANNING AREA

The "urban interface" planning area is comprised of approximately 182,000 acres of BLM managed public land (see attached map). For analysis purposes, the planning team has divided the urban interface into four geographic areas: Smith Rock (2,120 acres of public land), Cline Buttes (52,355 acres of public land), Bend-Redmond (85,115 acres of public land), and LaPine (42,402 acres of public land).

The ***Smith Rock Geographic Area*** lies at the junctions of Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson Counties. The public land borders popular Smith Rock State Park on the east and to the north, across Sherwood Canyon. The Smith Rock area is designated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) as mule deer winter range, extending onto the adjacent Forest Service managed public lands. Because one of the primary ways to access public lands is through the State Park, users have created trails connecting State Park lands to adjacent public land. The varied topography of the area, consisting of basalt and tuff rock formations, provides unique scenic vistas and attracts local and regional climbers on a regular basis. Motorized use was banned temporarily on public lands near Smith Rock in 1994 because of concerns about resource damage and erosion.

The ***Cline Buttes Geographic Area*** is located west of Highway 97. A portion of the Deschutes River, beginning at Odin Falls, is federally designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Except for a short reach between Tumalo State Park and the town of Tumalo, the Deschutes River is also designated as a State Scenic Waterway.

Cline Buttes dominate this area, and there are scattered parcels of private land throughout the BLM managed public land. Ponderosa pine gives way to juniper and sagebrush as one heads east from the Cascade mountains. This geographic area contains a large contiguous block of climax juniper woodland, along with special status plant species, and portions of the Metolius and Tumalo Mule Deer Winter Ranges designated by the ODF&W. The BLM has received an application from the Oregon Department of Transportation for a hard rock aggregate site in the interior of this area south of Cline Buttes and west of the Cline Falls Highway.

The ***Bend-Redmond Geographic Area*** is located east of Highway 97. Many subdivisions abut public land in this area. The Bend-Redmond area is relatively level with rock outcrops and is dominated by western juniper trees, big sagebrush, and scattered areas of dense antelope bitterbrush. Large stands of climax juniper woodlands can also be found here. The area receives extensive recreational use. Some of these uses include off-highway vehicle driving, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and target shooting. In addition, the nearby State of Oregon Military Department is authorized to use public lands to conduct military maneuvers and training on a periodic basis. Important cultural resources exist in this area including remnant historic wagon roads and the Redmond Caves. The State of Oregon is looking at some public lands in this area for transfer to them as part of a legal settlement.

The ***LaPine Geographic Area***, located south of Bend, is approximately 1,000 feet higher in elevation than the rest of the urban interface. The BLM managed public lands are situated within the LaPine basin and are adjacent to residential property, private commercial timber lands, and other public lands managed by the Deschutes National Forest. The LaPine basin is home to a lodgepole and ponderosa pine forest along with unique plant and wildlife species. For example, a special status plant species, pumice grapefern, exists here. Also, approximately 18,000 mule deer use this area as a "migration corridor" to travel to and from summer and winter range. Much of the timber on public land has been harvested in the past 15 years due to high fire danger caused by the mountain pine beetle epidemic which killed thousands of trees in the area in the 1980's.

Some Preliminary Issues Based on Public and Agency Input

To begin the planning process, we need to identify the major "issues" that will drive the plan. Using public and agency input, we have come up with five primary issues: commercial resource uses, healthy and diverse ecosystems, land tenure, public safety, and recreation. It appears we should focus our planning efforts on these issues.

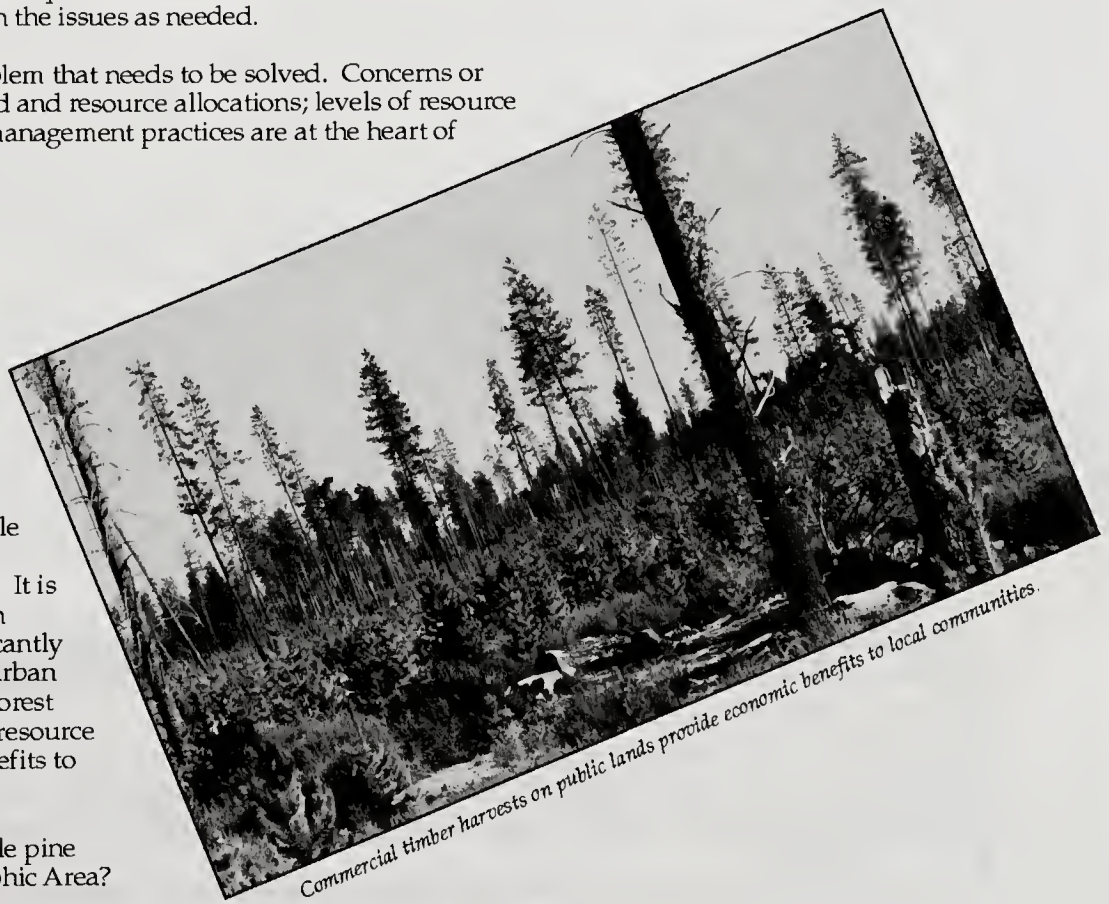
There are many facets to each of these issues and questions that need to be answered. Please take a look at the following information and add or comment on the issues as needed.

What Is An Issue? An issue is a land use problem that needs to be solved. Concerns or controversies about existing and potential land and resource allocations; levels of resource use, production, and protection; and related management practices are at the heart of issues.

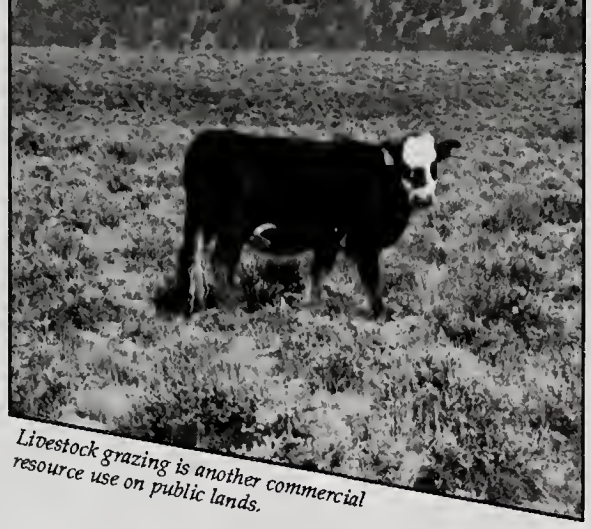
A. Commercial Resource Uses

Commercial Timber. Due to the heavy infestation of mountain pine beetle in the LaPine area, the Prineville District BLM has implemented an accelerated harvest program to reduce the fire hazard and salvage lodgepole pine for approximately the last fifteen years. Today, the majority of this work is completed. It is anticipated that commercial timber harvest on public lands in the LaPine area will be significantly reduced. In addition, other areas within the urban interface may require the implementation of forest management strategies to protect or enhance resource values and provide sustainable economic benefits to local communities.

Issues: What should the commercial lodgepole pine harvest level be, if any, in the LaPine Geographic Area?



Commercial timber harvests on public lands provide economic benefits to local communities.



Livestock grazing is another commercial resource use on public lands.

What should the commercial harvest level be, if any, in the Cline Buttes Geographic Area?

How can forest management strategies be used to produce timber products while protecting or enhancing other resource values and providing sustainable economic benefits to local communities?

Livestock Grazing: As central Oregon's population grows, so do the ranchers' costs of running livestock on nearby public lands. Gates are left open, fences are cut, and livestock are harassed or killed by people. On the other hand, the BLM receives complaints concerning livestock in riparian areas and in adjacent landowners' fields and gardens.

Issues: Where and at what level should livestock grazing occur in the urban interface? Are there areas where livestock grazing should be eliminated?

What changes should be made to the urban interface livestock management program to reduce user conflicts, protect and enhance the integrity of the resources, and provide sustainable economic benefits to local economies?

Mining and Material Sites: Increased construction in the urban interface area requires mineral materials. The BLM is receiving more requests for common construction grade sand, gravel, clay, and cinders. Identifying the number of existing and undeveloped public and private sites for mining of industrial minerals and construction aggregates is an important first step in planning for future land uses.

Issues: Where, how large, and how many mineral material sites for common construction grade sand, gravel, clay, and cinders should be allowed in the urban interface? How should these sites be managed? Are there areas where mineral material sites should not be allowed?

Should permits be issued to individuals to take mineral materials for personal use?

How should agency requests for mineral materials be handled?

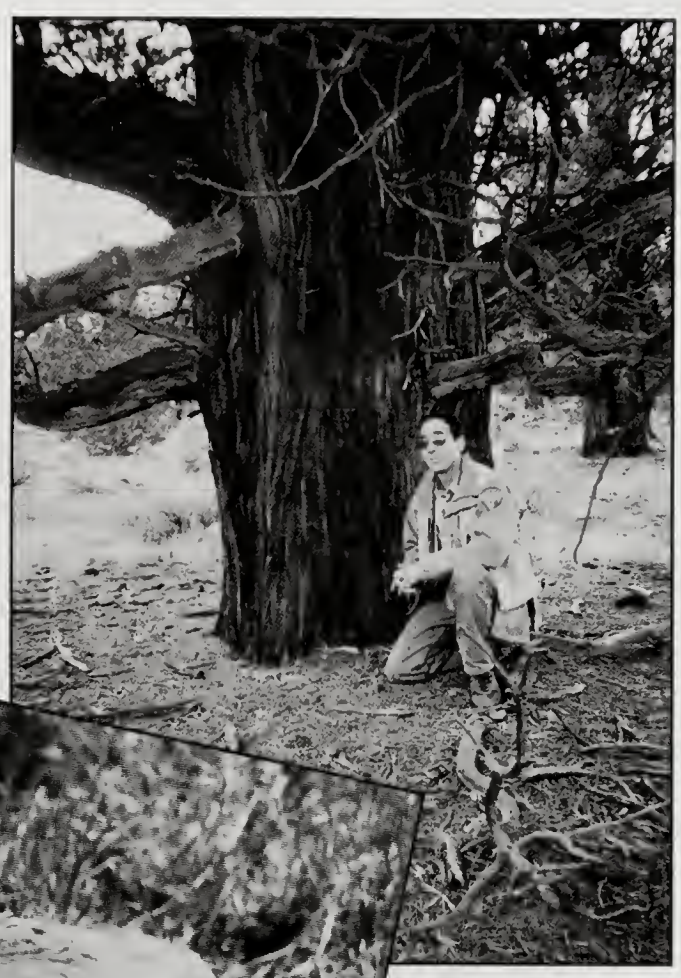
Special Forest and Range Products: Requests for permits to cut/collect firewood, posts and poles, hobby wood, juniper boughs, tree and shrub transplants, and other products have significantly increased. In addition, illegal firewood cutting of climax juniper and lodgepole pine is a serious and ongoing problem.

Issues: Should firewood cutting be allowed in the urban interface? If so, where and how should it be managed to ensure the sustainability of the forest community?

Where and how much collection of special forest and range products should occur in the urban interface?

B. Healthy and Diverse Ecosystems

Native Plant Communities, Climax Juniper, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: Native plant communities, climax juniper, and special status plant species have experienced adverse impacts due to the increased use of public lands. Vegetation, including special status plant species, has been damaged or destroyed by off-highway vehicle use and juniper has been illegally cut on a consistent basis. Some people would like to see a special designation for a climax juniper-grassland area that would offer recreational, educational, and scientific opportunities. In addition, much of the central Oregon population of Peck's milkvetch, a special status plant species, occurs outside of the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This area was designated, in part, toprotect this species. Two other special status plant species (Estes' wormwood and pumice grapefern) occur along the Deschutes River and in the LaPine area, respectively.



Climax juniper woodlands and wildlife are important components of a healthy and diverse ecosystem.

Issues: How can the ecological integrity of native plant communities be protected, maintained, or improved?

Are there areas of native plant communities that need special protection?

What is the definition of climax juniper woodland?

Should there be formally designated areas set aside for the protection of climax juniper? If so, where and how large should these areas be? What type of and how much use should be allowed in these designated areas?

Are the current Peck's milkvetch ACEC boundaries and management guidelines adequate? If not, where should the boundaries be established? What guidelines are necessary to protect and enhance resource values?

Is the current management of the Powell Butte ACEC adequate? If not, what changes should be made to protect and enhance resource values?

Should ACECs be designated to protect the Estes' wormwood and pumice grapefern? If so, where, how large, and how should they be managed?

Are there other areas where the designation of an ACEC is desirable?

Wildlife Habitat Management: Increased use on public lands has adversely impacted wildlife habitat. The BLM receives reports of wildlife poaching and harassment on public lands. In addition, at least twenty special status wildlife species, most of which are birds, use portions of the planning area. The public lands provide valuable wildlife habitat such as nesting, foraging, and roosting sites; ponds; riparian areas; rivers; wet meadows; and winter range.

Issues: Where, how much, and what type of habitat should be protected, maintained, or improved?

What management strategies are appropriate to provide a more diverse range of habitats for wildlife in LaPine?

What actions should be taken to protect and manage deer migration corridors, waterfowl habitat, and winter range?

C. Land Tenure

The growing communities of Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and LaPine are adjacent to large tracts of public lands. Residents and businesses in these areas utilize the public lands for a variety of activities including rights-of-way for roads, communication sites, and utility corridors. Requests to lease or acquire title to public lands for community expansion needs are on the rise. It is anticipated future requests will continue to increase. In addition, the manageability of smaller, isolated tracts of public land and opportunities to block up larger parcels of public land must be closely looked at and decisions made regarding potential land exchanges. People who have bought property adjacent to public land are concerned that a potential exchange or ownership transfer could affect private property values.

Issues: Which public lands should be retained in public ownership?

Which public lands should be considered for exchange?

Are there lands in the urban interface that are important for public acquisition? If so, where?

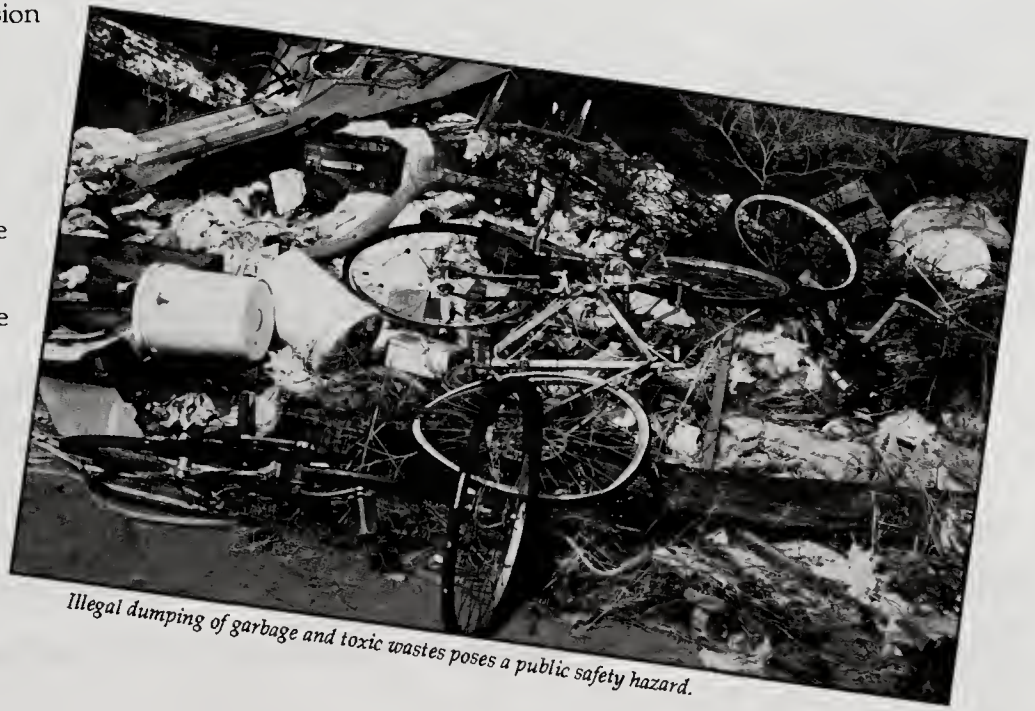
Are there needs for additional public access in the urban interface? If so, where?

What lands will be needed for community expansion and public purposes in the next 10-15 years?

D. Public Safety

Public safety is an important concern for everyone using and enjoying public lands. People want to come to an area that is safe, clean, and attractive for recreation or other purposes. Existing laws are in place to respond to the many violations occurring on public lands, but due to limited law enforcement personnel and a large public land base, enforcing these laws is a continuing problem. Management of fire is also a key safety concern in parts of the urban interface.

Issues: What management strategies should the BLM implement to increase visitor safety and reduce user conflicts on public lands?



Illegal dumping of garbage and toxic wastes poses a public safety hazard.

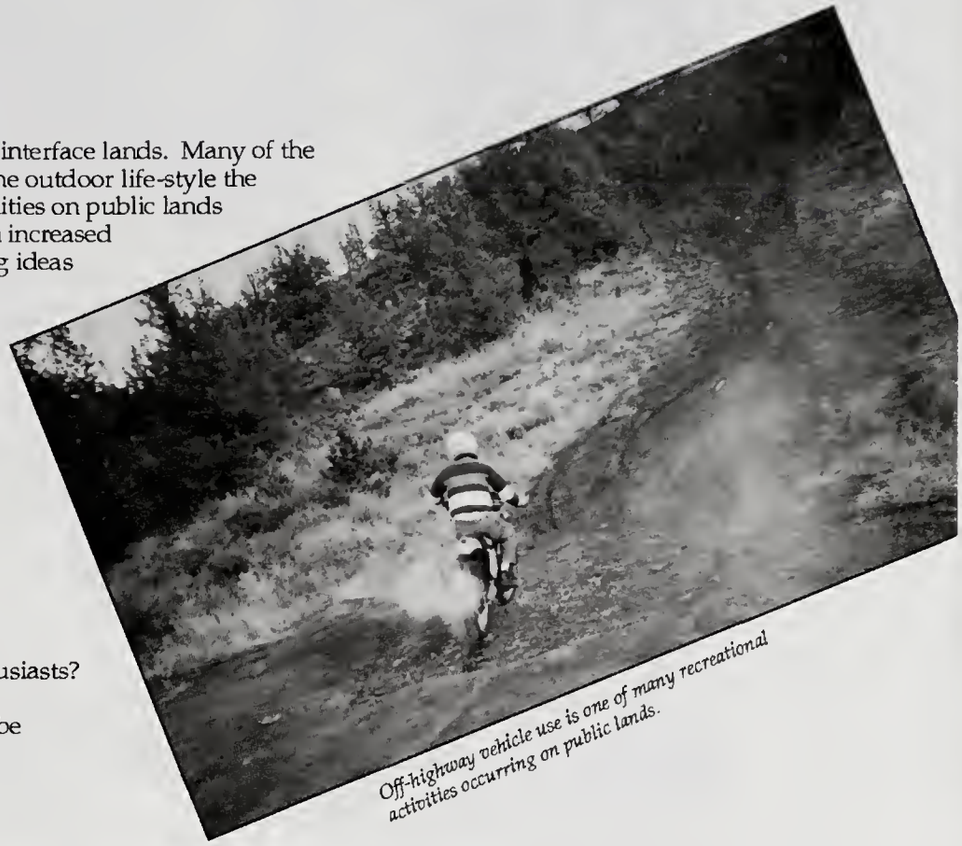
What should be done to control illegal dumping of garbage, hazardous wastes, and other unwanted materials onto public lands?

What needs to be done to ensure enforcement of existing laws and regulations? What role does public education and the volunteer program play in increasing compliance with laws and regulations and promoting a "user ethic"?

What actions are necessary to minimize the fire risk to people living in areas close to the urban interface? Should prescribed fire be used? If so, where?

E. Recreation

Recreation is one of the most popular uses of the urban interface lands. Many of the people moving to, and living in central Oregon, value the outdoor life-style the area offers. There are year-round recreational opportunities on public lands within minutes of all of the area's cities. However, with increased users, conflicts are occurring. Also, people have varying ideas about the type and amount of recreation facilities the BLM should provide on public lands. Some people would like to see the BLM increase access and provide facilities such as a network of trails, a shooting range, campgrounds, and restrooms. Other people prefer to see the area remain undeveloped, and managed more for peace and quiet.



Off-highway vehicle use is one of many recreational activities occurring on public lands.

Issues: Are there portions of the urban interface which should be designated as open to vehicle use?

What roads are important to keep open? At what level should these roads be maintained?

Which roads are important to off-highway vehicle enthusiasts?

Are there portions of the urban interface which should be designated as seasonal or closed to vehicle use?

Are there roads that should be closed?

Where, how many, and how long should trails be for off-highway vehicles? Should there be separate trails for each use or can uses be combined?

Should "play areas" for off-highway vehicle enthusiasts be established? If so, where, how large, and how many areas should be allowed in the urban interface? How should these sites be managed?

Where, how many, and how long should trails be for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking? Should there be separate trails for each use or can uses be combined?

Should there be any restrictions on people using firearms in the urban interface? If so, what should these restrictions be and where?

Should target shooting areas be designated in the urban interface? If so, where, how large, and how many areas should be allowed in the urban interface? How should these sites be managed?

Are there other types of recreational activities occurring in the urban interface that need to be managed? If so, what are they, where are they occurring, and how should they be managed?

Which sites (e.g. Cline Falls and Reynolds Pond) should be identified for future recreation development and implementation?

Are there "open space" public lands in the urban interface of particular importance and if so, where are they located? What type of and how much use should be allowed in these areas?

F. Resource Programs Where No Issues Have Been Identified

We have not identified issues for the following resources because it is anticipated that BLM actions will not cause significant environmental impacts and there are Native American treaty obligations, federal laws, Executive Orders, regulations, or policies in place which guide management of the following resources:

Air, Caves, Climate, Cultural Resources, Fisheries, Floodplains, Noxious Weeds, Prime Farmlands, Riparian Areas, Water Quality and Quantity, and Wetlands.

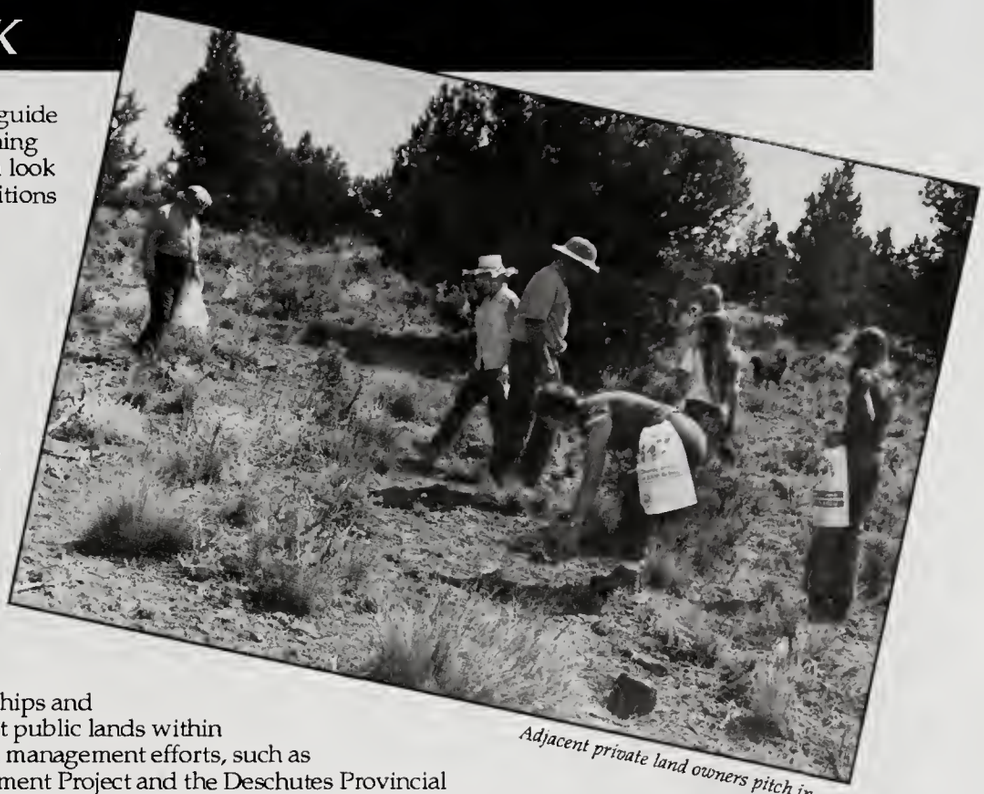
Some Preliminary Guidelines to Help Us Stay on Track

The following preliminary guidelines will help guide the development of the plan and keep the planning effort focused on the major issues. Please take a look at our initial list and tell us if you have any additions or comments.

We suggest the following planning guidelines:

(1) Limiting decisions to BLM managed public lands within the urban interface while coordinating with other agencies and private landowners.

(2) Focusing on those issues for which the BLM has decision-making authority. For example, the allocation of water rights is determined by the state of Oregon and is outside the BLM's jurisdiction.



Adjacent private land owners pitch in.

(3) Briefly considering and discussing lands outside the urban interface area and the BLM's jurisdiction (private, local, county, state, and other federal lands) to understand relationships and coordination opportunities when activities affect public lands within the urban interface. Coordinate with other land management efforts, such as the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and the Deschutes Provincial Interagency Executive Committee, and make decisions in concert with their policies and guidelines.

(4) Emphasizing the significant issues in developing alternatives for the plan: commercial resource uses, healthy and diverse ecosystems, land tenure, public safety, and recreation. Other, less controversial issues, will be addressed in a section called "Actions Common To All Alternatives."

(5) Addressing issues as they appear today and planning for future trends such as urban growth and increased demands on resources.

(6) Adhere to all provisions of existing Native American treaty obligations, federal laws, regulations, and policies; Executive Orders; and currently applicable land use decisions.

How YOU Can Get Involved

We ask that you consider each of the preliminary issues and guidelines in this document. Do you agree the important resource issues and planning guidelines have been identified? If you feel we have overlooked an important issue or guideline, or are not looking at a particular resource situation properly, please let us know.

There are three (3) ways you can be involved: 1) send your written comments to our Prineville office by ***May 1, 1995****, 2) attend an open house (schedule is listed on reverse side), and/or 3) call the Prineville District Office to set a time for an informal discussion about information presented in this document.*

Karen Perault or Harry Hoogesteger
185 E. Fourth Street
P.O. Box 550
Prineville, OR 97754
(503) 447-8711